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Native Evergreens,  
Missoula, Montana.



Wild Flowers of Montana's Moun  
Here at Low Prices. Seed, Plan  
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MON (3) MISS



Native Plants of the National Park Region.

Flowers  
Shrubs  
Trees  
Ferns  
Bulbs  
Seed



Collected for you  
by  
Frank H. Rose,  
1022 Poplar Street,  
Missoula, Montana.



## Trees and Shrubs

Listed here are some of our better trees and shrubs.

Minimum order from this page \$1.00 each species.

You will often get a more shapely shrub from your local nurseryman if he has the desired species; I prefer to collect flowering plants. Suckers, or cuttings of stem or root will, given time, produce satisfactory plants of many shrubs and can usually be furnished. Good seedlings are generally available of a few and others are small enough to dig anyway. Good seedling trees are often available where fire, logging or trampling has prepared a seed bed. Where practical, I have indicated the approximate number to expect for \$1.00. For the rest, if you must have them, tell me what you want and I will do the best I can.

<u>Trees</u>	<u>Size.</u>	<u>For \$1.00</u>	<u>Medium Shrubs continued.</u>	<u>For \$1.00</u>
<i>Abies grandis</i>	4-8"	5	<i>Pachystima myrsinites</i>	4
Favors ample moisture	8-10"	4	Good if you can grow it.	
<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	4-6"	6	<i>Furshia tridentata</i>	
The fir at timberline	6-10"	4	Good for dry well drained slopes.	
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	4-8"	5	<i>Juniperus communis montana</i>	3
Write for seed list.			Attractive, with gin flavored berries.	
<i>Larix occidentalis</i> or <i>lyallii</i>	6-12"	4	<i>Kalmia microphylla</i>	
The deciduous evergreen.			Cuttings or clumps available.	
<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	4-6"	6	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	5
Shapely and good color	6-9"	5	Good and generally available, easy.	
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>			<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	
The timberline pine			A hardy pioneer, asking little.	
<i>Pinus brachyptera</i>	4-6"	6	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	
= <i>P. ponderosa scopulorum</i>			Another single wild rose.	
Bark yellows with age.			<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	4-6"	6	Bright red berries.	
Soft bluish needles	6-8"	4	<i>Spiraea densiflora</i> or <i>menziesii</i>	
<i>Pinus murrayana</i>	3-6"	6	With red flowers.	
Short lived, good 100 yrs.	6-9"	5	<i>Spiraea lucida</i> has white flowers.	
<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia caesia</i>	5-7"	5	<i>Vaccinium</i> , we have 9	
Our best Christmas tree	7-10"	4	I find some in pies or elsewhere,	
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	5-7"	10	including <i>V. caespitosum</i> , <i>V. membranaceum</i>	
Grows rapid and immense.	7-12"	6	<i>V. ovalifolium</i> and <i>V. scoparium</i> .	
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> or <i>mertensiana</i>			<i>Yucca glauca</i>	
Topmost twig at ease.			Seed some yrs. Small plants, if & when.	
<u>Tall Shrubs.</u>	<u>Normally over 6'</u>		<u>Low Shrubs</u>	<u>Mostly under 2'</u>
<i>Acer glabrum</i>			<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	4
Glorious in fall color.			Berries in season. Cuttings or plants.	
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>			<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	8
More a bearberry than <i>Arctostaphylos</i> .			Soft as kitten fur! Shear it.	
<i>Echinopanax horridum</i>			<i>Berberis (mahonia) repens</i>	4
To collect it is the Devil's own job.			Creeping Oregon grape. Evergreen.	
<i>Holodiscus (Sericotheca) discolor</i>			<i>Gaultheria humifusa</i>	4
Ocean spray, better than <i>Spiraea</i> .			A mat forming evergreen	
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>			<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	5
A Lewis & Clark find and still tops.			Matchwood. Late yellow flowers.	
<i>Prunus demissa</i>			Plants green in dry weather.	
The thicket forming western bird cherry.			<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	2
<i>Prunus emarginata</i> , suckers or cuttings			Mat forming juniper.	
Another free lunch counter for birds.			<i>Linnaea borealis americana</i>	5
<i>Salix</i> . We have willows from the ground up.			Ground cover for cold shady site.	
<i>Sambucus glauca</i>			<i>Penstemon fruticosus</i>	3
Blue berried elder. Cuttings or berries.			Showy purple flowered bush	
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>			<i>Phlox douglasii rigida</i>	5
Red berries, silvery lvs., tart jelly.			Low shrubby phlox. Light blue fls.	
<i>Sorbus scopulina</i> or <i>occidentalis</i>			<i>Phyllocladus empetrifolius</i>	3
Red or orange berried shrubs.			Mountain red heather.	
<u>Medium Shrubs</u>	<u>2-6"</u>		<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	4
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> or <i>absinthium</i>		5	Dwarf mountain form.	
Fine on a dry site.			<i>Dryas drummondii</i> , yellow flowers.	
<i>Bossekia parviflora</i>			<i>Dryas octopetala</i> , white flowers.	3
Large leaved thimble berry.			<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i>	
<i>Ceanothus velutinus</i>			Pink flowered shrub.	
Evergreen, but seldom small here			<u>Vines</u>	
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>		4	<i>Clomatis columbiana</i>	4
Light gray foliage, late yellow fls.			Blue flowered shade loving vine.	
<i>Ledum glandulosum</i>		4	<i>Clomatis ligusticifolia</i>	
Damp shady site is OK.			Abundant white flower clusters.	
<i>Opulaster bracteatus</i>			<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	4
Indian's arrow wood.			Orange red flowers.	



Wild Flowers of the National Parks Region  
NATIVE AMERICAN ALPINES

Frank H. Rose  
1020 Poplar St., Missoula, Mont.

Here is a list of plants I regularly collect. Whenever Identical Latin names are found, they refer to these same plants. Look them up in your own library. Common names (page 12) are frequently local and may apply to different plants in different sections of the country.

These plants are scattered over parts of three states, Montana, northern Idaho, and northern Wyoming. Some will be under snow until late July. Some vary from year to year in abundance and some are hard to find. I know these plants and where they grow and will do my best to please you but usually your order cannot be shipped immediately or all at one time.

Photographs of many plants of this region may be found in the Government bulletins; Plants of Glacier (50¢), Yellowstone (35¢), and Rocky Mt. (25¢) National Parks, available from the National Parks Service, Washington, D.C. You should own these bulletins.

I furnish three plants at twice the unit price and strongly urge that your orders be not less than this minimum. Hard to get plants must be back ordered until available or collected for a service fee. It will help if you suggest substitutes that would be acceptable to you. All plants F.O.B. Missoula, Montana.

\* Seed intermittantly available of \* items 25¢ per packet.

* ACONITUM COLUMBIANUM or LUTESCENS .25	% CRYPTOGRAMMA ACROSTICHOIDES .20
Monkshood. Usually blue, sometimes white. Best collected as a fall bulb. 2-5' pH-6 summer	Parsley fern. 6-12" pH-6-7
* ACTAEA ARGUTA .35	% CRYPTOGRAMMA DENSA .35
Baneberry. Ruby red or china white, showy berries on identical plants. Interesting in the wild garden. White. 2-3' pH-6-7 May-June	This one at present known to me only on one hillside and that not always available. 6-12" pH-6-7
* ACTINEA LANATA .25	% CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS .25
Caespitose, entire green leaves with large yellow flowers on short woolly stems. pH-7-8	Fragile fern. The fern for a mossy bank. 4-6" pH-6-7
ACTINEA (HYDBERGIA) GRANDIFLORA .35	# DRYOPTERIS SPINULOSA DILATATA .30
Grand yellow sunflowers on 8" woolly stems with woolly divided leaves. But try to find it.	Spreading Spinulose Wood-fern. Frost proof fronds. 1-2' pH-6-7
# ADIANTUM PEDATUM .30	# DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS .30
The popular Maiden hair fern. 12-18"	Male fern. Tall, dark green, more streamlined pinnules, but hardly as large as the lady fern. 2-3' pH-6-7
Though this is an alphabetical list for your convenience, I list our other ferns here. All ferns are to be recommended. Choose to suit your need.	% POLYPODIUM VULGARE HESPERIUM .25
(#) Tall garden ferns are mostly from forested areas of Idaho.	Licorice fern. Plentiful on the coast, but rare here and a steep climb. 4-6"
(%) Rockery ferns from cliffs and rock slides of various areas.	% # POLYSTICHUM LONCHITIS .30
Either, 1 doz. (4 or more species) 1.50	Holly fern. As attractive as it is rare. 6-12" pH-7
# ATHYRIUM FILIX-FEMINA .25	# POLYSTICHUM MUNITUM .25
Lady fern. Large plants, .50	Christmas fern. 1-2' pH-6-7
Our easiest to grow large fern. Like Pteris, browns with the first frost. Light green. 2-4' pH-6-7	# THELYPTERIS DRYOPTERIS .25
% CHEILANTHES (PELLAEA) GRACILLIMA .35	Oak fern. Single leaves along a black string-like rhizome. 6-12" pH-6-7
A rock fern from high on a windy hill in Idaho. 4-6" pH-5-7	% WOODSIA OREGANA .25
% CHEILANTHES FEEI .35	6-8" pH-6
A woolly one of dry rock crevices.	% WOODSIA SCOPULINA .20
	Tolerates a sunny site. 4-8" pH-6
	Sun, rain, and drainage. And the greatest of these is drainage.



- \* *ALISMA PLANTAGO-AQUATICA BREVIPE* .25  
With a name like that it stands in the mud and drinks water. We can get you a whole collection of plants for your pool for 2.00 if you want them.
- ALLIUMS* look better than they smell. I list only 4 but I don't go much for perfume. If you do, Rydberg lists 35 for my area. Plant a dozen in a clump.
- \* *ALLIUM CERNUUM* Doz. .60  
Lower (less moist) woods areas. Lavender to white. 12" pH-7 May
- ALLIUM BREVISTYLUM* Doz. 2.00  
A red onion of mountain woods. Deep rose. 12-18" July
- \* *ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASMUM SIBIRICUM* Doz. 1.00  
Our only hollow stemmed onion. Light rose. 1-2'
- ALLIUM TEXTILE* Doz. .75  
A little clustered onion of the dry hillsides that bloom and then disappears until next season. White. 6" pH-8 Apr.
- \* *ANEMONE CYLINDRICA* .25  
Wind flower. Long seed heads. White. 18"-2' pH-6 May-July
- \* *ANEMONE GLOBOSA* .25  
Wind flower. Round seed heads. Bronzy-green. 15" pH-6 May-July
- \* *ANEMONE PATENS NUTTALLIANA* .25  
Pasque flower. Purple fls. in early spring before even its own woolly leaves unfold. Easy as it is good. Purple. 6-10" pH-6-8 Apr.-May
- ANEMONE PIPERI* .20  
Woods Anemone. Pretty what there is of it. Nothing much but the flower. White. 6-8" pH-5-7 May-June
- \* *ANTENNARIA APRICA* .15  
Cat's-paws. Dense, gray foliage mats. White. 6" pH-6-7 Apr.-May  
One of the best.
- \* *ANTENNARIA ROSEA* .15  
Rose. 8" pH-5-7 May-June
- \* *APLOPAPPUS ACAULIS GLABRATUS* .35  
Yellow. 4-6" pH-8 May-June  
*APLOPAPPUS LANUGINOSUS*, sometimes.
- \* *AQUILEGIA FLAVESCENS* .35  
Lemon columbine. Yellow. 2-3' pH-5-7 June-July
- \* *AQUILEGIA JONESII* 1.00  
Perhaps the most coveted rare alpine. A cushion of compact, gray foliage with single, erect blue flowers on 5" leafless stems. Not difficult, but dormant only. Blue. 6" pH-8 June
- \* Seed 25¢ per packet.
- \* *ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI* .50  
Lots of kinnikinnik, but good, young plants are scarce. Hang down a wall. Red berries, evergreen foliage. pH-5-6
- \* *ARENARIA CONGESTA* .25  
Knot-like heads, grass-like leaves. White. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June
- \* *ARENARIA LITHOPHILA* .20  
White. 6-8" pH-5-7 Apr.-May
- ARENARIA NARDIFOLIA* .25
- \* *ARENARIA OBTUSILOBA* .35  
Many of the chickweed family are rockery plants. Try *SPERGULARIA RUBRA* for a wet place.
- \* *ARENARIA PROPINQUA* .25  
Alpine sandwort, or
- ARENARIA ROSSII* .25  
Many of the Arenarias are from the high peaks. I drive a Jeep.
- \* *ARNICA CORDIFOLIA* .15  
Yellow. 8-12" pH-5-7 Apr.
- \* *ARNICA LATIFOLIA* .25  
Tufted, a good rockery variety.
- Several others here also of which *ARNICA FULGENS* produces flower heads in abundance for the drug trade. .25
- ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA* .25  
Keep it cut back for soft-as-kitten fur gray foliage. Easy.
- \* *ASARUM CAUDATUM* .25  
Wild ginger. This unusual, shady ground cover carries its brown fls. at the end of creeping branches, then buries its seed in the duff. pH-6-7
- \* *ASTER ALPINUS* .30  
A low, large single flowered aster of the high mts. Violet. 8"  
A good one. pH-5-7 June
- \* *ASTER COMMUTATUS CRASSULUS* .20  
A small flowered one, drought resistant. White. 2' pH-7 Aug.
- \* *ASTER INTEGRIFOLIUS* .25  
A large one of moist mt. areas. Lavender. 12-18" pH-5-6 July-Aug.
- \* *ASTER (IONACTIS) SCOPULOPUM* .25  
Dry site Aster. Violet. 4-6" pH-8 May-June
- ASTER (IONACTIS) STENOMERES* .35  
Larger plants from Mt. areas.
- Half a dozen other species in my herbarium.
- \* *ASTRAGALUS GLAREOSUS* and others .25  
The different rattle-pods and vetches have me confused, and I doubt if you would order one if I listed them all. The Oxytropis are better. Or are they?



ATRYRIUM, see under ADIANTUM

ATRAGENE, see CLEMATIS

\* BALSAMORHIZA SAGITTATA .25  
Leaves like shields, blossoms like sunflowers; roots like fence posts. I send small ones.  
Yellow. 1½-2' pH-7-8 April

\* BERBERIS (MAHONIA) REPENS .35  
Creeping Oregon grape. A ground cover coloring red in cold weather. Yellow. 1' pH-5-7 May

BESSEYA CINEREA .25  
Kitten-tails.  
Red. 6-12" pH-6-8 Apr.-May

\* BESSEYA RUBRA .25  
They are different, but not to the casual observer. If you don't care which, leave it to me and I'll send the first one I find.

\* BOYKINIA HEUCHERIFORMIS .50  
Like B. Jamesii, but slightly larger and more northern. Fls. dark violet. Cool cliffs. pH-7-8

\* BOYKINIA MAJOR .25  
This big saxifrage and false bugbane (Trautvetteria grandis) look the same until they bloom. White. 2' pH-5-6 June

BULBS & BULB-LIKE PLANTS  
These are collected when dormant, but order early as we do not stock many.

\* BRODIAEA DOUGLASIA (bulbs) Doz. 1.00  
Wild hyacinth. Good for cutting. Blue. 18" pH-7 May

\* CALOCHORTUS APICULATUS Doz. .75  
Small cat's-ear with yellow hairs and circular dark colored glands. My preference. Choose for yourself, you cannot go wrong here. White. 6-12" pH-5-6 May-June

\* CALOCHORTUS ELEGANS SELWAYENSIS 1.00  
A small cat's-ear with purple hairs. 4-8" pH-5 June-July

\* CALOCHORTUS GUNNISONII Doz. 1.00  
From east of the mountains. White to purple with narrow purple band.

CALOCHORTUS MACROCARPUS Doz. 1.00  
Large lavender lily of the sagebrush area. 10-18" pH-7 June-July

\* CALOCHORTUS NUTTALLII Doz. 1.50  
Similar. From east of the mountains. This has one less chromosome than C. gunnisonii. 10-18" June-July

For other bulbs see, ALLIUM, CALYPSO, CAMASSIA, CLAYTONIA, ERYTHRONIUM, FRITILLARIA, TRILLIUM, LLOYDIA, & ZIGADENUS

DEALERS, ask for my wholesale discounts.

# DORMANT ROOTS

Fully dormant plants look dead, but are alive. They are harder to find when dormant, but safer to move. Try the following: (planted to avoid winter wet and then left undisturbed)

ARNICA CORDIFOLIA	Doz. .75
DELPHINIUM BICOLOR	" .50
DODECATHEON CUSICKII	" 1.00
HYDROPHYLLUM CAPITATUM	" 1.00
LEWISIA REIDII	" 1.00
MERTENSIA LONGIFLORA	" 1.00
RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS	" .50

Many plants may, if you prefer, be collected semi-dormant and held until after the hot weather for shipment.

CACTI, zero hardy  
See OPUNTIA & CORYPHANTHA

CALTHA LEPTOSEPALA (ROTUNDIFOLIA) .25  
Marsh marigolds are best in wet places near cold running water. White. 6-12" May-June

CALYPSO BULBOSA .35  
Dormant bulbs per dozen 2.50  
Well known fairy's slipper. Grows in damp, cool woods. Collected dormant, can be kept two months in a paper sack. Pink. 2-4" pH-6-7 June

\* CAMASSIA QUAMISH (bulbs) Doz. .50  
Blue. 18" pH-5-7 May-June per 100, 1.00  
"Lost Lake" in Yellowstone Park may have been a meadow of these flowers. Plant lots of this one. Better color than the eastern C. esculenta.

\* CAMPANULA PETIOLATA .25  
Western bluebell. In all rock gardens. Blue. 10-15" pH-6-7 All summer

\* CAMPANULA PARRYI IDAHOENSIS .35  
or similar

\* CASTILLEJA HISPIDA .25  
Paint brush of well drained hillsides. Red to orange. 12" pH-7-8 May

\* CASTILLEJA MINATA .25  
Red paint brush for damp bottoms. Red. 12-18" pH-5-7

CASTILLEJA PULCHELLA .25  
or C. OCCIDENTALIS  
Reddish-yellow. 6" pH-5-7 June

\* CHAENACTIS DOUGLASII .20  
Bride's bouquet. Biennial. Give them earlier and stay single. White. 1-2' pH-7-8 summer

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA .3  
Pipsissewa. One source of oil of wintergreen. Also have the smaller CHIMAPHILA MENZIESII when I can find it. Pink. 6-12" pH-6-7 June-Aug.

\* CHRYSOPSIS VILLOSA .20  
Golden Aster of waste places. It will grow! Yellow. 12" pH-7 May-June



- \*CHPYSOTHAMNUS NAUSTOSUS .50  
Or one of the 40 or more varieties.  
Round in form. Pale, with matted hairs.  
CHPYSOTHAMNUS VISCIDIFLORUS  
Greener, with broom-like branches.
- CLAYTONIA LANCEOLATA (see bulbs) Doz. .75  
A desirable spring beauty, despite the  
gnats and mosquitoes where I dig them.  
White. 2-4" pH-5-7 Apr.-June
- \* CLAYTONIA MEGARRHIZA .35  
Big-rooted spring beauty, and  
really a beauty.
- \* CLEMATIS COLUMBIANA .35  
Atragene. Try this trailing purple  
Clematis with vine honeysuckle  
(Lonicera ciliosa) on a shaded wall.  
Purple. 10' pH-6-7 June
- \* CLEMATIS DOUGLASIA .35  
The urn-flowered Clematis.  
Blue. 1-2' pH-6-7
- \* CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA .50  
White flowered vine for fences and  
sunny banks. White. 15' pH-7-8 June-July
- \* CLEMATIS PSEUDOALPINA TENUILOBA .50  
They appear as individual plants,  
among the rocks, but seldom are.
- \* CLINTONIA UNIFLORA .20  
Queencup. White flower followed by  
large, porcelain blue berry. Plants  
at intervals along an endless, under-  
ground rhizome. White. 6" pH-5-7 June
- COLLOMIA DEBILIS .35  
Perennial Collomia from the rock  
slides. Often far through the rocks  
from the soil about its roots.  
Blue. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June
- COPTIS OCCIDENTALIS .15  
Gold-thread (from the yellow root)  
White. 6" pH-5-7 May-June
- \* CORNUS CANADENSIS .35  
Bunchberry. Part shade ground cover.  
White. 6" pH-5-6 June-July
- \* CORYDALIS AUREA .35  
Golden Corydalis
- CORYPHANTHA (NEOBESSEYS) MISSOURIENSIS .50  
Smaller straw-colored flowers.  
Red fruits in spring, more showy  
than the summer flowers.
- CORYPHANTHA VIVIPARA .50  
Purple flowers, green fruits.  
Above two scarce here for the present.
- CORYPHANTHAS are of the ball or pin-  
cushion type. More peaceful than  
Opuntias. C. missouriensis may be han-  
dled bare handed if you can find it.
- \* CRYPTANTHA SHELTONII .20  
Popcorn flower. biennial  
White. 9-12" May-June
- CRYPTOGRAMMA, see under ADIANTUM
- CYPRIPEDIUM FASCICULATUM 1.00  
Large twin leaves halfway up stem  
& cluster of small reddish flowers.  
Don't count on my finding it.  
Red. 8" pH-5-6 June-July
- \* CYPRIPEDIUM MONTANUM 1.00  
White lady's slipper. I can get this  
grand orchid, but have paid dearly  
as it poisons me.  
White. 12-18" pH-5-6 May-July
- CYSTOPTERIS, see under ADIANTUM
- \* DELPHINIUM BICOLOR .15  
An easy, showy, dwarf larkspur.  
None better.  
Royal blue. 8-12" pH-6-8 May
- DISPORUM TRACHYCARPUM .25  
False Solomon's seal.  
Yellow. 12" pH-5-7 May-June
- \* DODECATHEON CUSICKII .25  
Our best. A dryer, more sunny site  
than pauciflorum. Leaves soft-hairy.  
Purple corolla with yellow throat.
- DODECATHEON PACIFICFLORUM .25  
Purple. 8" pH-5-6 June
- \* DODECATHEON RADICATUM .25  
A large one for a cool, wet place.  
Blooms at 6" ripens seed at 2'  
Pink. pH-5-6 May-June
- \* DOUGLASIA MONTANA .25  
Moss pink. Difficult unless suited,  
but hardly anything better if it does  
well. Prefers scree soil or wall.  
Pink. 2" pH-7-8 Apr.
- \* DRABA ANDINA, AUREA, DENSIFOLIA .25  
and others. Small tufts of green  
covered with racemes of bright yellow  
flowers. Scree. Not too easy, but good.
- DROSACE (ANDROSACE) CARINATA .30  
Pock jasmine, resembles Douglasia  
but is white flowered, & hard to find  
when I want it.
- DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA .25  
A bog plant. Eats gnats, but not to  
my satisfaction.
- DRYOPTERIS, see under ADIANTUM
- \* DRYAS OCTOPETALA .35  
White mountain avens.
- \* EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM .25  
Fireweed. Often follows a forest  
fire and rather looks like one.  
Rose. 3-5' pH-5-7 June
- ERIGERON, daisy to you. We have 100  
but 10 is enough to list.
- \* ERIGERON COMPOSITUS .15  
White, because it is easy to get.  
White. 4-6" pH-7-8 April



- \* *ERIGERON CONCINNUS* .20  
Small blue, because it is easy to grow. Blue. 8-12" pH-6-7 May-Aug.
- \* *ERIGERON COULTERI* .25  
A large white one of moist woods. White. 8-12" pH-5-6 July-Aug.
- \* *ERIGERON DIVERGENS* .25  
Spreading, small flowered purple one, very good.
- ERIGERON GLANDULOSUS* .25  
A neat little plant with large purple flowers.
- \* *ERIGERON MACRANTHUS* .35  
A large clustered blue one. Blue. 12-18" pH-6-7 July-Aug.
- ERIGERON MONTANENSIS* .25  
A narrow leaved pinkish one of dryer areas.
- \* *ERIGERON PUMILUS* or *CAESPITOSUS* .25  
White, up to 1 ft. of dry areas.
- ERIGEON SIMPLEX* .30  
A dwarf alpine daisy
- ERIGERON TRIEIDUS* .25  
The cutest little one of the lot. Compact, green cushion supporting abundant white daisies. White. 2-4" pH-7-8 April-July Others if you want them.
- \* *ERIOGONUM OVALIFOLIUM* .25  
Gray-white mounds supporting many white to rose flower heads. Give it a scree soil, mostly drainage. White. 6" pH-7 Apr.-May
- \* *ERIOGONUM FLAVUM PIPERI* .35  
Medium green with yellow flowers. Yellow. 8" pH-5-7 Apr.-May
- \* *ERIOGONUM SUBALPINUM* .35  
Larger, yellowish-white flowers turning rose with age. Cream. 12" pH-5-7 May-July
- We have many other Eriogonums of which *E. MICROTHECUM* is shrubby. I am not a buckwheat authority and won't be irked if you prefer other names.
- \* *ERIOPHORUM CHAMISSONI* .25  
Cream puffs. 8-12" pH-5 Bog. July
- \* *ERIOPHYLLUM INTEGRIFOLIUM* .30  
Small Oregon sunshine, worth its weight in gold when happy. Golden. 6-12" pH-5-6 May-Aug.
- \* *ERIOPHYLLUM LANATUM* .25  
Oregon sunshine. Gray-white foliage, likes the gravelly soil of a rock slide or road bank. Short lived, but reseeds. Golden. 12-18" pH-5-6 May-Aug.
- \* *ERITRICHIMUM ELONGATUM* .35  
Sometimes *E. HOWARDII*  
Alpine forget-me-not. Prettiest of the timberline plants, but difficult. Furnished about Sept.1, semi-dormant.
- \* *ERYSIMUM ELATUM* .25  
Western wall flower. biennial Orange-yellow. 12-18" pH-7-8 Apr.-June
- \* *ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM* or var. .75  
Glacier lily. Nature plants Doz. this one abundantly and deep. Eatable, especially to rodents! Yellow. 12" pH-5-7 Apr.-May
- \* *FRASERA SPECIOSA* .25  
Green gentian. Not my ideal, but some like it. Conspicuous
- \* *FRIILLARIA PUDICA* Doz. .75  
Yellow-bell. One of our earliest spring bloomers. Irresistible to school kids. A dried up bulb is best. Yellow. 6-8" pH-6-8 Apr.
- \* *GAILLARDIA ARISTATA* .20  
Blanket flower. Cultivated east, but grows wild here. Red-yellow. 12" pH-7 May
- \* *GALIMUM BOREALE* .20  
Plumes of small white flowers. White. 12-18" pH-5-7 May
- \* *GAURA COCCINEA* .25  
Like butterflies along a bough.
- GAUTHERIA HUMIFUSA* .35  
A red berried ground cover.
- GENTIANA CALYCOSA* .35  
Kind to amateur gardeners. Deep blue. 10" pH-5-6 Aug.-Sept.
- \* *GENTIANA ROMANOVII* (*ALGIDA*) .20  
Arctic gentian. Flowers Clumps .50 greenish-white streaked with purple.
- \* *GERANIUM VISCOSISSIMUM* .30  
Red. 12" pH-7 May-on
- \* *GILIA AGGREGATA* .20  
The first choice of our hummingbirds. Biennial; reseeds. Scarlet. up to 2' pH-6-7 May-June
- GILIA CEPHALOIDES* .35  
From high mountains. White. 4-6"
- GOODYERA DECIPIENS* .15  
Rattlesnake plantain. Why don't you like it? Deep woods. White. 10" pH-5-7 May-July
- GRASS, SEDGE, RUSH or WOODRUSH .30  
If there is one you want, name it.
- \* *GUTIERREZIA SARCOTHAPE* .25  
Turpentine weed. Green in dry weather. Some good in most of us if you look for it. Yellow. 12" pH-7-9 summer
- HABENARIA DILATATA* .25  
White flowered bog orchis. Lizard shaped roots. Possibly others.
- HEUCHERA CYLINDRICA GLABELLA* .20  
I like its resourcefulness. Cream. 1 1/2' pH-5-7 May-June
- For dwarf red Heuchera, see Boykinia.



HIPPURIS VULGARIS	.25	LITHOSPERMUM RUDERALE	.35
A dozen of 6 different species for your pool.	2.00	= L. PILOSUM	
		Pale yellow fls. followed by hard shinny, white seeds.	
HYDROPHYLLUM CAPITATUM	.15	12-18" pH-7-8 May	
Dormant roots, fall.			
Blue. 6" pH-6-7 May-July		LLOYDIA SEBOTINA	Doz. 1.00
HYPERICUM SCOULERI	.25	The Alp lily is charming, but small. Sometimes I can find it.	
Have you seen it at Logan Pass? Red tinged buds opening into golden fls.		* LONATUM MACROCARPUM	.20
IONACTIS, see Aster scopulorum		White. 10-14" pH-7 May	
* IRIS MISSOURIENSIS	.15	* LONICERA CILIOSA	.35
Only wild Iris of our area, but good.		Vine honeysuckle. Red flowers. This and Clematis columbiana are my prettiest vines.	
* KALMIA POLIFOLIA MICROPHYLLA	.35	* LUPINUS BURKEI	.25
Alpine laurel. An evergreen bordering bogs. A clump of roots and branches, but seldom individual small plants.		Blue. 1-3' pH-5-6 June-July	
Pink. 2' pH-4-5 June-Aug.		* LUPINUS FOLIOSUS	.25
LESQUERELLA UTAHENSIS	.25	Blue. 1-2' pH-5-6 June-July	
Drabas and Physarias are more showy.		* LUPINUS LYALLII	.35
Yellow. pH-7-9 Apr.-May		Light blue. 4-8" pH-6 July	
LEWISIA MINIMA	.30	* LUPINUS HELLERAE	.25
Several small white fls. from a turnip shaped bulb as large as a very small pea. I find it in Idaho.	Doz. 1.50	Blue. 1-2' pH-7 May	
LEWISIA PYGMAEA	.30	If you aren't particular as to species of bluebonnet, I'll send an extra plant.	
Pink fls. resembling L. rediviva, but smaller. Root 1-2" long and smaller than a score card pencil. I know this one in Wyoming. It is rarely white here.	Doz. 1.50	LUZULA MULTIFLORA	.20
* LEWISIA REDIVIVA	.20	If you want sedge or wood-rushes, we have lots of them.	
Bitterroot, more ample. State flower of Montana and Lewis & Clark's finest find. 2" fls. likeactus blossoms. Dormant roots keep like potatoes. Void wet crowns in winter. Pink. 2-3" pH-6-8 June	Doz. 1.00	LYGODESMIA JUNCEA	.25
* LIATRIS LACINIARIA PUNCTATA	.35	Shelton weed. A flowering herb of the dry plains, resembling a rush.	
Blazing star. Wooden bulbs! Purple. 12" Aug.-Oct.		* LYSICHTON LAMTSCHATCENSIS	1.50
* LIGUSTICUM FILICINUM TENUIFOLIA	.20	Leaves less durable than the fig, but more ample up to 1½ X 3' White flowered bog plant. by express	
Flagrant rooted parsnip. 1-12"		MAHONIA, see BERBERIS	
LINNAEA BOREALIS AMERICANA	.35	* MALVASTRUM OCCIDENTUM	.20
Twin-flower. Ground cover in shade. Pink. 4" pH-5 Apr.-May		Cowboy's delight, anyone's delight. Orange-scarlet. 6-10" pH-8 Aug.	
* LINUM LEWISII	.25	* MENTZELIA DECAPETALA	.25
Blue flax. Nothing more graceful. Blue. 12-24" pH-7-8 June-July		Showy biennial of barren banks.	
LISTERA CORDATA	.25	MERTENSIA LONGIFLORA	.20
Greenish. 10" pH-5-6 June-Aug.		Mostly flower, better than M. PULCHRELLA or M. NUTANS. The small tuber like roots may be handled as bulbs. Blue. 4-6" pH-6-7 Apr.-May	
LITHOPHRAGMA BULBIIFERA or PARVIFLOPA	.20	MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA	.25
Tringecups. White. 8-10" pH-6-7 Apr.-May		American bluebell. Leaves hairy above. Blue. 6-8" pH-6-8 May	
LITHOSPERMUM MANDANENSE	.35	MERTENSIA OBLONGIFOLIA NEVADENSIS	.25
warf plant with golden yellow, fragrant, showy flowers. Rare. 6-8" pH-7-8 June-July		Slightly more robust, leaves smooth both sides. With my fading eyes, if you don't care, save a nickle, or order MERTENSIA sp.	.20
FREE SEEDLINGS per 100 \$5.00		MERTENSIA PANICULATA BOREALIS	.35
		Big roots for border planting. Blue. 2-3' May	
		Other MERTENSIAS if you like them.	



* MIMULUS GUTTATUS Yellow. 6" up to 24" June	.25	* OXYTROPIS STICATA or ALBIFLORA White locos.	.35
* MIMULUS LEWISII Another Lewis & Clark introduction. Red. 12-18" May-June	.35	PACHYSTIMA HYPSIMITES Mountain lover. Evergreen shrub. 3' pH-5-7	.35
MIMULUS MOSCHATUS Yellow, creeping. 3-6" June-Sept.	.35	* PARNASSIA FIMBRIATA Grass of Parnassus. For streamside. White. 6-12" pH-5-7 June-Sept.	.30
MITELLA CAULESCENS Yellowish-green with 3 leaves on the flower stems. 6-12"	.25	PARONYCHIA SESSILIFOLIA Whitlow-wort. Cushioned. pH-8	.35
MITELLA NUDA Modest enough. Produces runners late in season. Greenish-white. 6-10" May-June	.25	PERANIMUM, see GOODYERA	
MITELLA PENTANDRA Greenish-white. 8-12" Above 3 with pinnately cleft petals.	.25	PEDICULARIS CTEMOPHORA Rose. 12" pH-7-8 June-July	.25
MITELLA STAUROPETALA Larger, with long white 3-cleft petals. 12-18"	.25	PEDICULARIS GROENLANDICA SURRECTA Flowers are pink elephant heads; trunk, ears and all. Wet place. Pink. 12-18" pH-5 July.	.25
MITELLA TRIFIDA Racemes short on leafless stems. Whitish 3-cleft petals. 8-15"	.25	For mule's ears, see WYETHIA	
All miterworts or bishop's cap, similar and good on a damp, shady bank. They have rounded basal leaves and sprays of greenish, saucer-shaped fls. of the same Artist's design as snowflakes. pH-5-7 25¢ by species, or 15¢ for the first found.		PEDICULARIS STIFOLIA Cream. Louseworts have roots like dahlias, but don't grow as easily.	.25
MONESES UNIFLORA White. 2-4" pH-5-6 Single beauty. June	.25	PENSTEMON ABIUS Inured to substandard living. Our smallest, and perhaps our best. Blue. 6-8" pH-7 June-July	.30
MUSINEON DIRARICATUM HOOKERI Yellow. 6" pH-7-8 Apr.-May For a white parsnip, see LOMATIUM. Culture wild or tame, much the same.	.20	* PENSTEMON CAULESTINUS = P. ALBERTINUS My home town penstemon. Intense abundant flowers. "Heavenly" Blue. 8-12" pH-7 May-June	.25
MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS Perennial with bright blue fls. Blue. 4-12" pH-5-7 June-July	.25	* PENSTEMON CONFERTUS Cream. 6-18" June-July	.25
NUPHAR (NYMPHAEA) POLYSEPALA Yellow waterlily. summer	1.00	* PENSTEMON DIPHYLLUS Blue. 8-12" pH-5-6 June	.35
OENOTHERA CAESPITOSA Evening primrose. White. 3-6" pH-8 May-July	.30	* PENSTEMON ELLIPTICUS Sometimes available. Large flowered, ground cover.	.35
OPUNTIA FRAGILIS clumps, Small plants per 100 Round leaves, yellow flowers. 4-6" pH-7-8	.35 5.00	* PENSTEMON ERIANTHERA SALIENS Large, mottled flowers. Lavender. 6-8" pH-7 May-June	.25
* OPUNTIA POLYACANTHA Prickley pear. Flat leaves, yellow flowers. 20° below zero won't kill either of these Opuntias. Small plants per 100	.35 5.00	* PENSTEMON FLAVESCENS Abundant on a mountain in Idaho where I always like to go but seldom do. Cream-white. 8-12" pH-6 June-July	.35
* OXYTROPIS OREOPHILA or PARRYI Low, grayish plants with showy purple flowers.	.35	* PENSTEMON FRUTICOSUS Woody shrub. Blue. 2' pH-5-6 June	.50
* OXYTROPIS LAMBERTII or SPLENDENS Purple locos.	.35	PENSTEMON LYALLII = P. LINEARIFOLIUS If and when.	.35
		* PENSTEMON OVATUS PINETORUM = P. WILCOXII Fairly large growing, but desirable. Best in shady, wild garden. Blue. 1-3' pH-5-7 May-July	.25
		* PENSTEMON NITIDUS POLYPHYLLUS Long, gray leaves, sky-blue fls. Blue. 8-10" pH-7-8 June-July	.25



* PENSTEMON PROCERUS = P. MICRANTHUS Knothead flower clusters. Blue. 10-18" pH-6-7 June-July	.20	PHYSARIA DIDYMOCARPA or variety LANATA. Double bladder pod, narrow upper sinus.	.25
Except for P. confertus & P. procerus give penstemons the best drainage possible. Most of them like a road- side cut or similar bank. Clay will do for P. saliens & P. polyphyllus and if a steep bank, even for others; but most, from choice or circumstances, occupy a gravelly soil.		PHYSARIA GEYERI Twinpod. Wide upper sinus. Yellow. 4-6" pH-7-8 May	.25
PERIDERIDIA GAIRDNERI Squaw-root. Dormant.	Doz. .75	PHYSOSTEGIA PARVIFLORA Likes its feet wet. Rose-purple. 2-3" pH-6-7 June-Aug.	.25
PHACELIA HETEROPHYLLA or P. LEUCOPHYLLA	.15	PIPERIA MULTIFLORA Similar to Habenaria, but dryer site.	.30
PHACELIA SERICEA Beautiful, but not easy.	.35	PLEASE be patient. I'm not up on radar, but look for plants the old fashioned way. May I substitute?	
Thanks to Dr. Wherry, I have an ample list of moss-phlox.		POLYTONIUM HAYDENI Rock slides. May-Aug. Blue or white. 12" pH-5-6	.25
PHLOX ALYSSIFOLIA COLLINA Occasionally P.a.vera, or P.a. minor.	.35	POLEMONIUM OCCIDENTALE Bog. Robust.	.25
PHLOX BRYOIDES Square-shoot Phlox. Compact, caespitose, gray foliage and abundant bloom. pH-5 May-June Small, blue or white flowers.	.25	POLEMONIUM PULCHERRIMUM	.35
PHLOX CAESPITOSA PULVINATA If and when.	.35	POLEMONIUM VISCOSUM or CONFERTUM. Mt. valleys & peaks.	.35
PHLOX DIFFUSA SCLEPANTHIFOLIA Western moss-phlox. Mt. areas. Lilac, caespitose. pH-5 June	.25	You may call Polemonium skunk weed or sky pilot following your nose or soul.	
PHLOX DOUGLASIA RIGIDA Viscid moss-phlox, shrubby. Clay is OK. if it slopes away.	.30	* POLYGONUM sp.	.20
PHLOX HOODII VISCIDULA Sageland moss-phlox. Blue or pink, caespitose. pH-7 May. Also of my area are P.h. muscoides, P.h. genuina, and P.h. glabrata.	.25	* POTENTILLA CONVALLARIA Rockery or border. Good I think. Cream-white. 10-18" pH-7 Apr.-May	.20
PHLOX KELSEYI If and when.	.35	* POTENTILLA (DASIPHORA) FRUTICOSA Shrubby cinquefoil, Showy summer long. Good. May be kept sheared to any size. Yellow. 1 1/2-2' pH-5-7	.35
PHLOX LONGIFOLIA TYPICA or var. HUMILIS. Carinate Phlox, sweet william type. Lavender. 8-12" pH-6-8 June	.25	* POTENTILLA NUTTALLII or GLANDULOSA Yellow. 1 1/2-2' pH-6 July	.25
PHLOX MISSOULENSIS Western moss-phlox. Abundant large flowers. None finer. Clear blue or white. pH-7-8	.30	POTENTILLA ANSERINA SERICEA "Very decorative" Bailey says. Single showy fls. on low axillary stems. Yellow, low. pH-6 Summer	.25
PHLOX MULTIFLORA Costate moss-phlox.	.30	* PRUNELLA VULGARIS Selfheal. Blue. 6" pH-6 June	.20
Give western phlox drainage in the East. A hillock covered with 8" of road gravel is OK.		PYROLA ASARIFOLIA Large, pink fls. Leaf blades broader than long. Pink. 4-12" pH-5-7 May-June	.35
PHYLLODOCE EMPETRIIFORMIS Evergreen when I can get it. Red fls. 1' pH-5 July	.35	PYROLA CHILORANTHA Blades orbicular, shorter than stem. Greenish-white. pH-5-7 June	.25
		PYROLA ELLIPTICA Leaf blades oval, longer than stem. White. pH-6 June-July	.25
		PYROLA SECUNDA Small white. pH-5-6 June	.25
		PYROLA ULIGINOSA Large; leaf blade longer than broad. Pink. pH-7 June	.25



Just PYROLA, small white, large pink,	.15	* SMILACINA AMPLEXICAULIS	.25
	.20	False Solomon's Seal.	
* RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS	.10	White. 1-2' pH-6-7 June	
Early. For sunny, sandy sites.		SMILACINA RACEMOSA	.25
This one has everything a buttercup should including fragrance.		* SMILACINA STELLATA	.20
Waxy yellow. 2-5" pH-6-7 Apr.		Wild lily-of-the-valley.	
RANUNCULUS MONTANENSIS	.20	White. 8-12" pH-6-7 May-June	
More robust, consistent bloomer on damp ground. Yellow. 1-2' pH-5-6 June		* SOLIDAGO ELONGATA	.20
*50 others here all good enough.		Tall goldenrod. Compact fl. clusters.	
		Yellow. 1-3' pH-6-7 July-Aug.	
RYDBERGIA, see ACTINEA		* SOLIDAGO MISSOURIENSIS	.20
* SAGITTARIA CUNEATA	.25	Dwarf goldenrod.	
White. 8-18" Bog. July-Sept.		Yellow. 6-8" pH-7-8 June-Aug.	
		Others if you want them.	
* SAXIFRAGA ARGUTA	.25	Goldenrods would be better thought of if they stayed home more.	
Stream side. Choice in a wet place.			
White. 8-10" pH-5-6 July-Aug.		SPERGULARIA PUBRA	.25
* SAXIFRAGA AUSTROMONTANA	.35	A moss-like chickweed. Cover for wet ground. matted. pH-5-6 June	
From rock slides, compact mounds.		* SPHACRALCEA RIVULARIS	.50
White-pink dots. 4-8" pH-5-6 May-July		Wild hollyhock. Good in border.	
SAXIFRAGA FLAGELLARIS	.35	Pink. 3-5' pH-6-7 June	
Yellow saxifrage. Tiny alpine.		SPIRANTHES PORRIFOLIA	.25
Good when found.		Lady's tresses. Pretty, with white hair closely braided, a green dress and feet like a big bug. pH-5 Aug.	
* SAXIFRAGA MONTANENSIS	.20	SPRAGUEA MULTICEPS	.30
Similar to S. nivalis. Damp slopes, rocks and mossy banks.		Pussy-paws. Cute.	
Other Saxifrages as found	.25	STELLARIA (ALSINE) LONGIPES	.25
Saxifraga-like plants:		Arctic starwort	
LITHOPHRAGMA, MITELLA, HEUCHERA, TIARELLA, BOYKINIA		STEMOTUS, see APLOPAPPUS	
SCUTELLARIA EPILOBIFOLIA	.25	STREPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS	.35
SEDUM INTEGRIFOLIUM	.35	Twisted-stalk. Showy, with bright orange-red berries dangling along the branches. Streamside.	
King's crown.		White. 1½-3' pH-6-7 May-July	
SEDUM LEIBERGII BORSCHII	.25	SUN, RAIN & DRAINAGE	
Yellow. 2-4" pH-5-7 May-June		and the greatest of these is drainage to avoid a wet crown in winter.	
SEDUM STENOPETALUM	.10	SYMPHORICAPPUS ALBUS LAEVIGATUS	.25
Yellow. 4-6" pH-5-7 May-June		and S. OCCIDENTALIS	
SEED LIST, wholesale upon request.		Snowberry. 2-4' pH-5-7	
SELAGINELLA DENSA	.20	SYNTHYRIS MISSOURICA MAJOR	.35
* SENECIO PURSHIANA	.20	Large round, notched, evergreen leaves. Flowers suggesting a blue grape hyacinth. Unusual, even here.	
Light gray foliage. 6-10"		Easy, better try it.	
Many other Senecios.		Blue. 8-12" pH-7 May-June	
*SIEVERSIA CILIATA	.20	* SYNTHYRIS LACINIATA	.25
= GEUM TRIFLORUM		One half as large as S.m. major.	
Purple avens. Rose 8-12" pH-6-7 May-June		More of an alpine and perhaps better among rocks.	
SIEVERSIA (GEUM) TURBINATA	.20	TEMPTATION, a choice assortment, any number, my selection. Per 100	\$10.00
SILENE ACAULIS	.25	THALICTRUM sp.	.25
Carpet pink. A good trick if you can do it.		A woods plant that appears at home with ferns.	
SILENE MENZIESII	.25	White. 2-3' pH-5-7 May-June	
SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	.25		
or S. OCCIDENTALA or others			
Blue-eyed grass describes several of our species.			



* TIARELLA UNIFOLIATA	.20
Lace flower. Delightfully delicate in appearance and easy in shade. White. 8-12" pH-6-7 Aug.-Sept.	
* TOFIELDIA INTERMEDIA	.25
TOWNSENDIA SERICEA (EXSCAPA)	
Easter daisy of the foothills. White. 2" pH-8 Apr.-May	
TRAUTVETTERIA GRANDIS	.35
Spain. White. 3' pH-6-7 July	
TRILLIUM OVATUM Doz.	1.00
No finer Trillium. White. 8-12" pH-5-7 Apr.-May	
* TROLLIUS ALBIFLORUS	.20
Globe-flower. Blooms at snow's edge. Cream-white. 4-20" pH-5-6 May-June	
VACCINIUM OVALIFOLIUM	.50
VACCINIUM SCOPARIUM	.35
VERONICA MERICANA	.25
Blue. 18" Streamside. All summer.	
VERONICA CUSICKII	.30
or V. SERPYLLIFOLIA	
Blue. 6-8" pH-5-6 May-June	
VERONICA WORMSKJOLDII	.25
VIOLA ADUNCA (or MONTANENSIS)	.20
Blue. 3-5" pH-6-7 May-June	
VIOLA BELLIDIFOLIA	.25
Compact with small leaves and abundant flowers. A good one. Blue. 2-4" Apr.-May	
VIOLA GLABELLA	.25
Yellow. 6-10" pH-6-7 Apr-July	
VIOLA NUTTALLII VALLICOLA	.20
A drought resistant yellow violet.	
VIOLA ORBICULATA	.15
Yellow violet of cold woods. Yellow. 2-4" pH-5-9 Apr.-July	
VIOLA PALUSTRIS	.25
Small white violet of moist places.	
VIOLA RUGULOSA	.20
This one grows willingly. White. 10-12" May-on	
Any violet, per Doz.	\$1.25
WILD FLOWER SEED MIXTURE suitable for roadside or waste area planting. Old seed and current surpluses. Per oz.	.50
WOODSIA, see following ADIANTUM	
XYETHIA AMPLEXICAULIS	.25
Kulish many ways.	
* XEROPHYLLUM TENAX	.25
Beargrass. They root deeply, so small plants sent. Like tapers tall. White. 3' pH-5-7 June-July	

* YUCCA GLAUCA	.35
If and when I get to the eastern part of the state. They also root deep.	
* ZIGADENUS GRAMINEUS Doz.	.75
Death camas. Fall bulbs.	
* ZIGADENUS ELEGANS Doz.	\$1.00
Wand lily. A more showy plant from the higher areas. Plant a dozen together.	

Due to snow blocked roads, high country plants can not be collected before June or July. They start growth very rapidly when the snow is off. Collecting as the snow banks recede is ideal for me. The ground is soft, the weather pleasant, and available plants usually may be readily recognized; but hot weather lower down may cook the plants in shipment.

If June is hot with you, fall shipments may be your solution for high country plants. Plants that, when they have finished their season, die back to the crown, may be held in this semi-dormant condition for some time without too much difficulty and when planted either start growth immediately or develop bud and roots in preparation for spring.

August is apt to be dry in the West and with the grazing, may make some plants difficult to find or identify. Snow may come again in early September or the ground freeze. I want to test semi-dormant transplanting more extensively, so place an order for a fall planting. Name acceptable substitutes for plants I fail to find and report your experience.

We have many interesting plants in our own country and should learn to make more use of them.

SOIL ACIDITY, is expressed herein as pH and a figure. pH-7 is neutral. Higher figures are alkaline, lower acid. Drainage, moisture, light and temperature are no less important. Read the cultural directions on the following page and use your own judgement.

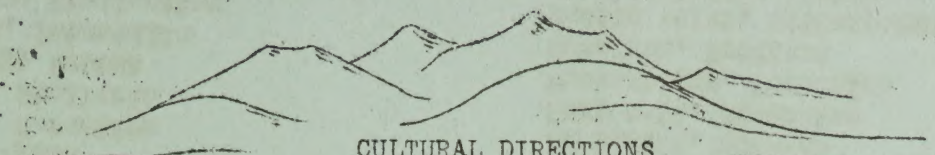
6-8" One thing that has always bothered me in botany is how big is large? I have tried to show for height average figures for this region. They vary widely increasing with moisture, warmth, richness of soil, and protection from grazing (shearing).

"EASY" Many of these plants are not "easy" within the meaning of this term in the ordinary garden catalogue. However, all grow luxuriantly where I find them and most of them will grow for you if you meet their requirements. Their correct culture is not yet well known and experimentation is recommended.



Would like to take you with me to some of the many interesting areas familiar to me.





## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Drainage is perhaps the first requirement of Western plants, so plant them where moisture, especially in winter, cannot collect and stand about the crown.

Our soil is usually of rock and gravel with decayed vegetable matter and some silt added. This is often underlain with stony clay. Clay and gravel seem in effect to be quite similar. The same species is sometimes found growing equally well in either. This means to me, that it is not necessary to haul in gravel to make a drained soil if a slope and an impervious surface will get the same result. Your own soil formula may be as effective as any I could give and if you get in an extra shovel of this or that it may be better. I would advise, however, the liberal use of rocks and gravel, not alone on the surface, but to a considerable depth. The free circulation of air and moisture is important to cool the soil by evaporation as well as for quick drainage.

In addition to good drainage at all seasons, including winter, high mountain plants usually have ample moisture in spring when the snows are melting, and frequent showers later, but may get quite dry in late summer. How important this drying out is, is debatable; but it may be advantageous to some species to withhold moisture after flowering and induce a semi-dormant period. It seems logical that the time to move plants is during, or at the beginning of this dormancy, holding them in storage if necessary until a suitable planting time, or allowing them to have their rest with only enough moisture in hot weather to prevent brittleness. When plants are received, remove the wrappings and set the package in water over night. Remove from the water and keep in cool place until ready to plant. If there is to be a long delay, cover the roots with dirt or the whole package with moss.

Anyone who ever stood on a mountain top knows that the air circulates about alpenes. I don't go so far as to recommend an electric fan, but suggest you avoid smothering alpenes among more aggressive plants. Make use of slopes and banks if you have them. They assist both air circulation and drainage. Sun shines hot on western mountains, but rocks and rapid evaporation absorb the heat. A large rock may reflect heat to a desert plant on one side and shade the site of an alpine on the other. Light shade that does not restrict air circulation may prove an advantage in your long season area.

Rocky Mt. soils are usually neutral or mildly acid; but range from pH-5 around a sphagnum bog to pH-8 over limestone. Most plants seem to adapt regularly to some. Variation in soil acidity if drainage, moisture, air, light, and temperature are satisfactory.


Plants from the dry plains take ordinary soil conditions, but with moisture decreased. Ferns and woods plants prefer a sandy humus over a porous subsoil. They do not need the air circulation of alpenes, but prefer shade and frequent moisture.

Silvery leaved plants are more abundant from areas of hot sun and drying winds. The villousness protecting the plant. Shade plants are more apt to have large, thin and green leaves, though this may be of little help in the culture of plants received without foliage and without labels.

In handling seed, planting in sphagnum is recommended. Press the seed into  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch pulverized sphagnum moss, available from any florist, and spread over a good, well drained soil. Then cover with a pane of glass. Sprinkle as often as necessary to keep moss damp to the touch. Some seed germinate quickly, while others are more slow, sometimes coming even more abundantly a second year. Due, no doubt, to the controlled conditions of the alpine house, many Westerns seem to be well suited for this type of culture.

Even on quite familiar areas, I am continually finding plants overlooked before, and failing to find some known to be available from the area. What to include in a list of this sort is something of a problem. I try to list what I think you would like and that I am reasonably sure to find. There are, of course, many more. I cannot get to all areas often and sometimes must eliminate unprofitable trips. If you have special interests, I would appreciate hearing of them, but make no promises. I do, however, wish you every success.

Frank H. Rose, 1020 Poplar Street, Missoula, Montana.





12  
COMMON NAMES

Where the scientific and common name is the same it is listed but once.  
If you don't find it here, look in the general list or write.

Aconite saxifrage, Boykinia  
Alfilaria, Erodium  
Alum-root, Heuchera  
American bluebell, Mertensia  
American cowslip, Dodecatheon  
American laurel, Kalmia  
American pasque flower, Anemone patens  
Antelope bush, Purshia  
Arctic gentian, Gentiana r.  
Arrowhead, Sagittaria  
Avalanche lily, Erythronium  
Avens (Mt.), Dryas  
Avens (purple), Sieversia  
Avens (yellow), Geum  
Bachelor's button, Centaurea  
Balsamroot, Balsamorhiza  
Baneberry, Actaea  
Bearberry, Arctostaphylos  
Beardstongues, Penstemon  
Beargrass, Xerophyllum  
Bedstraw, Galium  
Bird-bills, Dodecatheon  
Birth-root, Trillium  
Biscuit root (white), Lomatium  
Bishopscap, Mitella  
Bistort, Polygonum  
Bitterbrush, Purshia  
Bitter cherry, Prunus  
Bitterroot, Lewisia  
Bladder pod, Lesquerella  
Blanket flower, Gaillardia  
Blazing star, Liatris  
Blazing star, Mentzelia  
Bluebell, Campanula  
Bluebell, Mertensia  
Blueberry, Vaccinium  
Blue bonnet, Lupinus  
Blue camas, Camassia  
Blue-eyed grass, Sisyrinchium  
Blue flag, Iris  
Blue flax, Linum  
Bog asphodel, Tofieldia  
Breadroot, Lewisia  
Brides bouquet, Chaenactis  
Brown-eyed Susan, Gaillardia  
Broom-weed, Gutierrezia  
Buffaloberry, Shepherdia  
Bulrush, Scirpus  
Bunchberry, Cornus  
Buttercup, Ranunculus  
Butterfly lily, Calochortus  
Butterfly weed, Gaura  
Butterweed, Senecio  
Button snake-root, Liatris  
Cactus, (ball type) Coryphantha  
Cactus, (spreading type) Opuntia  
Capnoides, Corydalis  
Carpenter pink, Silene acaulis  
Cat's-paws, Antennaria  
Cat-tail, Typha  
Chickweed, Cerastium  
Chickweed, Stellaria  
Chokecherry, Prunus  
Cinquefoil, Potentilla  
Cliff brake, Cheilanthes  
Climbing bittersweet, Celastrus  
Clubmoss, Lycopodium  
Clubmoss (little) Selaginella  
Cowboy's delight, Malvastrum  
Columbine, Aquilegia

Coralroot, Corallorhiza  
Cotton grass, Eriophorum  
Cow-parsnip, Heracleum  
Cranebill, Geranium  
Currant, Ribes  
Cypress spurge, Euphorbia  
Daisy, Erigeron  
Death camas, Zigadenus  
Devil's club, Echinopanax  
Dogbane, Apocynum  
Dog-tooth violet, Erythronium  
Dogwood, Cornus  
Duckweed, Lemna  
Duckweed (larger), Spirodela  
Dwarf larkspur, Delphinium  
Easter daisy, Townsendia  
Elder, Sambucus  
Elderberry, Sambucus  
Elephant head, Pedicularis  
Elk thistle, Cirsium  
Evening primrose, Oenothera  
Everlasting, Anaphalis  
Fairy bells, Disporum  
Fairy slipper, Calypso  
False bugbane, Trautvetteria  
False hellebore, Veratrum  
False miterwort, Tiarella  
False Solomon's seal, Disporum  
Fernleaf, Pedicularis  
Ferns, see under Adiantum  
Fireweed, Epilobium  
Five-finger, Potentilla  
Flax (blue), Linum  
Fleabane, Erigeron  
Forget-me-not (dwarf) Eritrichium  
Forget-me-not (tall) Myosotis or Lappula  
Fringecup, Lithofragma  
Fringed loosestrife, Steironema  
Garlic, Allium  
Glacier lily, Erythronium  
Globe flower, Trollius  
Globemallow, Sphaeralcea  
Golden aster, Chrysopsis  
Goldenpea, Thermopsis  
Golden-rod, Solidago  
Golden smoke, Corydalis  
Gold thread, Coptis  
Grape fern, Botrychium  
Grass of Parnassus, Parnassia  
Gay feather, Liatris  
Green-gentian, Frasera  
Gromwell, Lithospermum  
Groundsel, Senecio  
Harobell, Campanula  
Hawthorn, Crataegus  
Heal-all, Prunella  
Hearts-ease, Viola  
Holly fern, Polystichum  
Holly-grape, Berberis (Mahonia)  
Honeysuckle, Lonicera  
Horsemint, Monarda  
Horsetail, Equisetum  
Huckleberry, Vaccinium  
Hyacinth, Brodiaea  
Indian paint, Lithospermum  
Jacob's ladder, Gilia  
Jacob's ladder, Polomonium  
June-berry, Amelanchier  
Kinnikinnik, Arctostaphylos  
Kitten tails (blue) Synthyris



Kitten tails (red) *Besseyia*  
 Kitten toes, *Antennaria*  
 Labrador tea, *Ledum*  
 Lace flower, *Tiarella*  
 Ladies' slipper, *Cypripedium*  
 Ladies' tresses, *Spiranthes*  
 Lady's thumbs, *Polygonum*  
 Larkspur, *Delphinium*  
 Leather-flower, *Clematis douglasii*  
 Lemon mint, *Monarda*  
 Licorice, *Glycyrrhiza*  
 Lily-of-the-valley, *Smilacina*  
 Lion's heart, *Physostegia*  
 Little club moss, *Selaginella*  
 Loco, *Astragalus*  
 Loco, *Oxytropis*  
 Lousewort, *Pedicularis*  
 Lupine, *Lupinus*  
 Mallow, *Malvastrum*  
 Mare's tail, *Equisetum*  
 Mare's tail, *Hippuris*  
 Mariposa lily, *Calochortus*  
 Marsh marigold, *Caltha*  
 Meadow rue, *Thalictrum*  
 Meadow saxifrage, *S. montanensis*  
 Meadow sweet, *Spiraea*  
 Milfoil, *Achillea*  
 Milk-vetch, *Astragalus*  
 Milkweed, *Asclepias*  
 Miner's lettuce, *Montia*  
 Miterwort, *Mitella*  
 Mock orange, *Philadelphus*  
 Monkey flower, *Mimulus*  
 Monkshood, *Aconitum*  
 Moonwort, *Botrychium*  
 Morning-star, *Mentzelia*  
 Moss campion, *Wilene acaulis*  
 Moss chickweed, *Spergularia*  
 Moss pink, *Douglasia*  
 Mountain ash, *Sorbus*  
 Mountain dock, *Polygonum*  
 Mountain-gold, *Aplopappus*  
 Mountain laurel, *Ceanothus* (*Holodiscus*)  
 Mountain laurel, *Kalmia*  
 Mountain lover, *Pachystima*  
 Mountain maple, *Acer*  
 Mountain spray, *Soricotheca*  
 Mouse-ear, *Cerastium*  
 Muskplant, *Mimulus*  
 New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus*  
 Ninebark, *Opulaster*  
 Nodding onion, *Allium cornuum*  
 Oak fern, *Thelypteris*  
 Ocean spray, *Soricotheca*  
 Old man's whiskers, *Sieversia*  
 Onion, *Allium*  
 Oregon sunshine, *Eriophyllum*  
 Orpine, *Sedum*  
 Owl's clover, *Orthocarpus*  
 Paint brush, *Castilleja*  
 Parrotfeather, *Myriophyllum*  
 Pasque flower, *Anemone patens*  
 Pathfinder, *Adonocaulon*  
 Pearly everlasting, *Anaphalis*  
 Pin-clover, *Erodium*  
 Pipsissewa, *Chimaphila*  
 Pond lily, *Nymphaea*  
 Popcorn flower, *Cryptantha*  
 Prairie pink, *Lygodesmia*  
 Prairie smoke, *Sieversia* (*Geum*)  
 Prickly pear, *Opuntia*  
 Primrose (evening), *Oenothera*

*Puccoon*, *Lithospermum*  
 Purple clematis, *Clematis columbiana*  
 Pussy-ears, *Calochortus*  
 Pussy-paws, *Spraguea*  
 Pussy-toes, *Antennaria*  
 Queen cup, *Clintonia*  
 Rabbit bush, *Chrysothamnus*  
 Rabbit tobacco, *Antennaria*  
 Ragwort, *Senecio*  
 Ram's horn, *Pedicularis racemosa*  
 Rattlepod, *Astragalus*  
 Rattlesnake plantain, *Goodyera*  
 Red cedar, *Juniperus*  
 Red stonecrop, *Sedum integrifolium*  
 Red heather, *Phyllodoce*  
 Rock rose, *Lewisia rediviva*  
 Rock jasmine, *Drosera*  
 Rush, *Juncus*  
 Sage, *Artemisia*  
 Solomon berry, *Bossekia*  
 Sand lily, *Mentzelia*  
 Sandwort, *Alsinoopsis*  
 Sandwort, *Arenaria*  
 Saskatoon, *Amelanchier*  
 Saxifrage, *Boykinia*  
 Saxifrage, *Saxifraga*  
 Scarlet gaura, *Gaura*  
 Scarlet gilia, *Gilia*  
 Scotch bluebell, *Campanula*  
 Sedge, *Carex*  
 Sego lily, *Calochortus*  
 Selfheal, *Prunella*  
 Serviceberry, *Amelanchier*  
 Shin leaf, *Pyrola*  
 Shooting star, *Dodecatheon*  
 Showy milkweed, *Asclepias speciosa*  
 Shrubby cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa*  
 Silkweed, *Asclepias*  
 Silver berry, *Elaeagnus*  
 Silver plant, *Eriogonum ovalifolium*  
 Silver head, *Potentilla anserina*  
 Single beauty, *Moneses*  
 Skeleton weed, *Lygodesmia*  
 Sky pilot, *Polemonium*  
 Skullcap, *Scutellaria*  
 Skunk cabbage, *Lysichiton*  
 Skunk weed, *Polemonium*  
 Snake-weed, *Gutierrezia*  
 Snowberry, *Symphoricarpos*  
 Snowbrush, *Ceanothus*  
 Solomonplume, *Smilacina*  
 Spanish bayonet, *Yucca*  
 Stork's bill, *Erodium*  
 Speedwell, *Veronica*  
 Spike-rush, *Eleocharis*  
 Spotted saxifrage, *S. austromontana*  
 Spring beauty, *Claytonia*  
 Squaw root, *Perideridia*  
 Star-flowered Solomon's seal, *Smilacina*  
 Star flower, *Lithofragma*  
 Star thistle, *Centaurea*  
 Starwort, *Alsine*  
 Stenotus, *Aplopappus*  
 Stickleaf, *Mentzelia*  
 Stickseed, *Lappula*  
 St. John's wort, *Hypericum*  
 Stonecrop, *Sedum*  
 Sugar bowl, *Clematis douglasii*  
 Sulphur plant, *Eriogonum piperi*  
 Sumac, *Rhus*  
 Sundew, *Drosera*  
 Sun-cups, *Oenothera*



Swamp laurel, *Kalmia*  
 Syringa, *Philadelphus*  
 Sweet william, *Phlox longifolia*  
 Thimbleberry, *Bossekia*  
 Toad-flax, *Comandra*  
 Turkey peas, *Orogenia*  
 Turpentine weed, *Gutierrezia*  
 Twayblade, *Listera*  
 Twinflower, *Linnaea*  
 Twinpod, *Physaria*  
 Twisted-stalk, *Streptopus*  
 Umbrella plant, *Eriogonum subalpinum*  
 Violet, *Viola*  
 Virgin's bower, *Clematis*  
 Wake robin, *Trillium*  
 Wall flower, *Erysimum*  
 Wand lily, *Zigadenus*  
 Water buttercup, *Batrachium*  
 Water ladysthumb, *Polygonum*  
 Waterleaf, *Hydrophyllum*  
 Water lily, *Nymphaea*  
 Water milfoil, *Myriophyllum*  
 Water plantain, *Alisma*  
 Western blue flag, *Iris missouriensis*  
 White dryad, *Dryas octopetala*  
 Whitlow-wort, *Paronychia*

Whitlowgrass, *Draba*  
 Whorled water-milfoil, *Myriophyllum*  
 Whortleberry, *Vaccinium*  
 Wild bergamot, *Monarda*  
 Wild buckwheat, *Eriogonum*  
 Wild candytuft, *Arabis*  
 Wild crocus, *Anemone patens*  
 Wild hollyhock, *Sphaeralcea*  
 Wild hyacinth, *Brodiaea*  
 Wild parsnip, *Lomatium*  
 Wild parsnip (fragrant), *Ligusticum*  
 Wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia*  
 Wind flower, *Anemone globosa*  
 Wintergreen, *Chimaphila*  
 Wintergreen, *Pyrola*  
 Wood orchid, *Habenaria*  
 Wood-rush, *Luzula*  
 Woods anemone, *Anemone Piperi*  
 Woods nymph, *Moneses*  
 Woolly yellow daisy, *Eriophyllum*  
 Wormwood, *Artemisia*  
 Yellow avens, *Geum*  
 Yellow-bell, *Fritillaria*  
 Yellow dryas, *Dryas drummondii*  
 Yellow parsnip (dwarf), *Musineon*  
 Yellow-stoncrop, *Sedum stenopetalum*

Active plants are packed in damp sphagnum. Cultural directions given and plants guaranteed satisfactory upon arrival.

For seed or living plants of species native to the Glacier and Yellowstone Park region, i.e. the Northern Rocky Mountains, write

Frank H. Rose, 1020 Poplar St., Missoula, Montana.

#### BOTANISTS ARE WONDERFUL!

So I, Frank H. Rose, say.

By omitting the names of botanists from this list, I find myself with surplus letters. I'll place them here rearranged.

Can you climb to timberline and name all the plants you find there? So can I. Each plant, of course, carries its own name if you can read it. Lower down, *Lysichitum americanum* may have its name in big white letters along its wall-like leaves; or *Echinopanax horridum*, like a Boris Karloff premiere, flash from white to green then to red and run down through broad, green balconies to the trap below.

But, to pick the little ones high on a mountain, with your eyes filled with tears by the raw timberline wind is quite another matter and working them out from dried samples brought home is about as bad. You look and look again, consult this book and that and finally decide that Rydberg said it was this, and Britton or Nelson said it was that, and you think what wonderful men. Soon you are filled with wonder. You wonder if it is this or that and what makes it grow? Will it appeal to your distant friends as it does to you, and how will it behave for them? I appreciate it when you tell me where I am wrong.

